

spect to the opposition of the executive council, or else to pull down the whole government.

This spirit, which has been growing from year to year in Porto Rico, shows that too great power has been vested in the house of delegates and that its members are not sufficiently alive to their oath-taking responsibility for the maintenance of the government, to justify Congress in further entrusting them absolute power to withhold appropriations necessary for the government's life.

For these reasons, I recommend an amendment to the Foraker act providing that whenever the legislative assembly shall adjourn without making the appropriations necessary to carry on the government, sums equal to the appropriations made in the previous year for the respective purposes shall be available from the current revenues and shall be drawn by the warrant of the auditor on the treasurer and countersigned by the governor.

Provision Applies.

Such a provision applies to the Legislatures of the Philippines and Hawaii, and it has been prevented in those two countries any misuse of the power of appropriation.

The house of delegates sent a committee of three to Washington, while the executive council was represented by the secretary, and a committee consisting of the attorney general and the auditor. I referred both committees to the Secretary of the Interior, whose report with a letter from Governor Post, and the written statements of both committees, accompany this message.

I have had one personal interview with the committee representing the house of delegates, and suggested to them that if the house of delegates would pass the appropriation bills without interruption, the passage of the other bills by the executive council, I would send a representative of the government to Porto Rico to make investigations and report in respect to the proposed legislation.

What Answer Is.

Their answer, which shows them not to be in a compromising mood, was as follows:

"If the legislative assembly of Porto Rico would be called to an extraordinary session exclusively to pass an appropriation bill, taking into consideration the state of affairs down the island and the high dissatisfaction produced by the intolerant attitude of the executive council, and also taking into consideration the absolute resistance of the house to do any act which would impair the dignity of the country, it is the opinion of these commissioners that no agreement would be attained, unless the council feel disposed to accept the amendment of the house of delegates."

"However, if in the proclamation calling for an extraordinary session, the judicial and municipal reforms could be mentioned, and if the executive council would accept that the present government of the peace be abolished and municipal judges created in every municipality, and that vacancies in the municipal courts and judgeships be filled by the municipal councils, as provided in the municipal laws passed by the house in its last session, then the commissioners believe that the appropriation bills will be passed in the house as introduced in the council without delay."

Is Favored Sister.

Porto Rico has been the favored daughter of the United States. The sovereignty of the island in 1899 passed to the United States with the full consent of the people of the island.

Under the law all the customs and internal-revenue taxes are turned into the treasury of Porto Rico for the maintenance of the island government, while the United States pays out of its own treasury the cost of the local army, that is, a full Porto Rico regiment, the revenue vessels, the light-house service, the coast surveys, the harbor improvements, the marine hospital support, the postoffice, the weather bureau, and the upkeep of the agricultural experiment stations.

Very soon after the cession of sovereignty, a cyclone destroyed a large part of Porto Rican coffee culture; \$2,000,000 was expended from the United States Treasury to buy coffee for those left in distress. The island is policed by 700 men and complete tranquility reigns.

Before the American control 87 per cent of the Porto Ricans were unable to read or write, and there was not in this island, containing a million people, a single building constructed for public instruction, while the enrollment of pupils in schools numbered 25,000. Today in the island there are 190 such buildings, and the enrollment of pupils in 2,400 schools has reached the number of 87,000.

The year before American sovereignty there was expended \$25,000,000 in gold for public education. Under the present government there is expended for this purpose a total of a million dollars a year.

Many Miles of Road.

When the Americans took control, there were 172 miles of macadamized road. Since then there have been constructed 452 miles more, mostly in the mountains, making in all now a total of 624 miles of finely planned and admirably constructed macadamized roads—as good roads as there are in the world.

In the course of the administration of this island, the United States medical authorities discovered a disease of tropical anemia, an epidemic and fatal disease produced by a microbe called "hook worm." It so much impaired the energy of those who suffered from it, and so often led to premature death, that it became necessary to undertake its cure by widespread government vaccination.

I am glad to say that 225,000 natives, or one-fourth of the entire population, have been treated at government expense, and the effect has been enough to reduce the extent and severity of the disease, and to bring it under control. Substantially every person in the island has been vaccinated and smallpox has practically disappeared.

There is complete free trade between Porto Rico and the United States, and all customs duties collected in the United States are paid to the island subsequent to the date of Spanish evacuation, amounting to nearly three million dollars a year.

NOT DRUGS

Food did it.

After using laxative and cathartic medicines from childhood, a case of chronic and apparently incurable constipation yielded to the scientific food, Grape-Nuts, in a few days.

"From early childhood I suffered with such terrible constipation that I had to use laxatives continuously going from one drug to another and suffering more or less all the time."

"A prominent physician whom I consulted told me the muscles of the digestive organs were partially paralyzed and could not perform their work without help of some kind, so I have tried at different times about every laxative and cathartic known, but found no help that was at all permanent. I had finally become discouraged and had given up the use of laxatives when I began to use the pre-digested food, Grape-Nuts."

"Although I had not expected this food to help my trouble, to my great surprise Grape-Nuts digested immediately from the first and in a few days I was convinced that this was just what my system needed."

"The bowels performed their functions regularly and I am now completely and permanently cured of this awful trouble."

"Truly the power of scientific food must be unlimited." "There's a Reason."

Read "The Road to Wellville" in package. Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

CHAUFFEUR CHARGED WITH THEFT OF AUTO

Arrested Here by Policeman With Whom He Was Boarding, Accused of Stealing \$4,500 Packard From a New York Employer.

Charged with stealing a \$4,500 Packard touring car from C. B. Church, of New York, Frank H. Roland, twenty-nine years old, a chauffeur, locked up at the Third precinct station.

Roland was arrested this morning by Policeman James R. Stringfellow, at whose home, 2139 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, Church had been stopping since coming to Washington, about a week ago.

The policeman supposed that his boarder was chauffeur for a wealthy New Yorker who was stopping at one of the hotels in this city, and it was not until this morning that he learned the machine had been stolen. An employee of a garage where Roland had gone to see about keeping the car came to Stringfellow and told him that a reward of \$500 had been offered for Roland's arrest.

Ilion dollars, have been refunded to the island treasury. The loss to the revenues of the United States from free admission of Porto Rican products is \$15,000,000.

Wealth Dependent.

The wealth of the island is directly dependent upon the cultivation of the soil, to cane, tobacco, coffee, and fruit, for which we in America provide the market. Without our fostering benevolence, the business of Porto Rico would be as prostrate as are some of the neighboring West Indian islands.

Before American control, the trade balance against the island was over \$12,500,000, while the present balance of the island is \$2,500,000. The total of exports and imports has increased from about \$25,000,000 before American sovereignty to \$50,000,000 at the present day.

At the date of the American occupation, the estimated value of all agricultural products was about \$30,000,000, the appraised value of the real property in the island reaches \$100,000,000.

The expenses of government before American control were \$2,968,000, while the receipts were \$4,444,000. For the year 1908 the receipts were \$4,250,000, and the expenditure was \$4,684,000. Of the civil servants in the central government, 343 are Americans and 2,548 are native Porto Ricans. There never was a time in the history of the island when the average prosperity of the Porto Rican has been higher, when his opportunity has been greater, when his liberty of thought and action was more secure.

Representatives Insist.

Representatives of the House of Delegates insist in their appeals to Congress and to the public that from the standpoint of a free people, the Porto Ricans are new subjects under American control to political oppression, and to a much less liberal government than under that of Spain. To prove this they refer to the provisions of a royal decree of 1897, promulgated in November of that year.

The decree related to the government of Porto Rico and Cuba, and was, undoubtedly, a great step forward in granting a certain sort of autonomy to the people of the two islands. The law followed within a few months after its promulgation, and it is impossible to say that it was a step backward, but it would have been, if it was a tentative arrangement, revocable at the pleasure of the crown, and had in its provisions will all constitutional guarantees of life, liberty, and property, supposed to be the basis of civil liberty and free institutions.

Had No Power.

The insular legislature had no power to enact laws or to amend existing laws governing property rights or the life and liberty of the people. The laws of the crown, and the laws of the people of the island, remained in the hands of the rational cortes, and included the mass of code laws governing the descent and distribution and transfer of property and contracts, and torts, and laws relating to waters and minerals and penal statutes, civil, criminal, and administrative procedure, organic laws of the municipalities, election laws, the code of commerce, and so forth.

In contrast with this, under its present form of government the Porto Rican has practically all the powers of an American Commonwealth, and the constitutional guarantees of its inhabitants instead of being subject to suspension by executive discretion, are absolutely guaranteed by act of Congress.

Laws Enacted.

The great body of substantive law in force in the island, political, civil, and criminal, and the codes of political, civil, and criminal procedure, the revenue, municipal, electoral, franchise, educational, police and public works laws, and the like, have been enacted by the people of the island themselves, and are not subject to the veto of the United States, unless it has received the approval of the representative lower house of the legislature. In no single case has the United States ever exercised its power to annul or control acts of the legislative assembly. For the first time in the history of Porto Rico, the Porto Rican is now under laws enacted by his own legislature.

It is idle to compare political power of the Porto Ricans under the royal decree of 1897, when their capacity to exercise it with benefit to themselves was in fact tested to its limit, with the power they have under the Foraker act. The question we have before us is whether their course since the adoption of the Foraker act does not show the necessity for withholding from them the absolute power given by that act to the legislative assembly, and suggesting, when the house of delegates acts as a co-ordinate branch of that assembly, shows itself willing and anxious to use such absolute power, not to support and maintain the government, but to render it helpless.

Up To Congress.

If the Porto Ricans desire a change in the form of the Foraker act, this is a matter for Congressional consideration, dependent on the effect of such a change on the real political progress in the island.

Such a change should be sought in an orderly way, and not brought to the attention of Congress by paralyzing the arm of the existing government. It does not doubt that the terms of the existing fundamental act might be improved, certainly in qualifying some of the provisions as to the respective jurisdictions of the executive council and the legislative assembly, and suggesting to Congress the wisdom of submitting to the Appropriations Committee this question of relation.

But no action of this kind should be begun until after, by special amendment of the Foraker act, the absolute power of appropriation is taken away from those who have shown themselves too irresponsible to enjoy it.

Desire of Leaders.

In the desire of certain of their leaders for political power, Porto Ricans have forgotten the generosity of the United States in its dealings with them. This should not be an occasion for surprise, nor, in dealing with a whole people, can it be the basis of a charge

rest and the recovery of the automobile. Garages in Washington all had received circulars with a description of the automobile, and Stringfellow placed the chauffeur under arrest.

According to the story told by Roland, he came to Washington as the result of a "joy" ride on the outskirts of New York. He had just brought Mr. Church and members of his family back to the metropolis from a motor trip to Massachusetts and that night he took some of his friends out for a spin in New Jersey.

Roland says that he got arrested for speeding, but had enough money to pay his fine. That was May 1, and instead of returning to New York, he headed South and reached Washington two days later, after stopping in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

He will tomorrow, and Stringfellow and the garage employee will divide the \$500.

of ingratitude. When we, with the consent of the people of Porto Rico, assumed guardianship over them and the guidance of their destinies, we must have been conscious that a people that had enjoyed so little opportunity for education could not be expected safely to govern themselves. The present development of self-government in Porto Rico is only an indication that we have gone somewhat too fast in the extension of political power to them for their own good.

The change recommended may not immediately convince those who are the house of delegates of the mistake they have made in the extremity to which they have gone in the matter of political power, but it will secure more careful and responsible exercise of the power they have.

There is not the slightest evidence that there has been on the part of the government or of any member of the executive council a disposition to usurp authority, or to withhold approval of such legislation as may be in the interests of the island, or a lack of sympathy with the best aspirations of the Porto Rican people.

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

TAFT MAY NOT ATTEND MEETING

Invited to Maryland Good Roads Convention, But Engagements Conflict.

President Taft this morning told a delegation of nearly fifty Baltimore and Maryland business men that he thought he would be able to attend a national good roads convention which will convene in Baltimore May 18 for a five-day session.

The delegation, which was selected to call on the President and request that he open the meeting, reached the city soon after noon on a special car. Headed by Mayor J. Barry Mahool, of Baltimore, Secretary of State Winslow Williams, of Maryland; Arthur C. Jackson, president of the National Good Roads Association; and the men marched to the White House and were welcomed by Mr. Taft.

The President assured the party that he would be delighted to attend the opening of the convention, but that he would be unable to do so because of engagements at that time which would prevent it.

BABY BURNED TO DEATH.

SUTTON, W. Va., May 10.—Frances, the two-year-old daughter of William Floyd, was burned to death while playing around a fire during the absence from the room of her elder sister. When the little one, who had been playing with a match, saw that her clothes were ablaze, and she died in a short time.

Died

SHEEHAN—A special meeting of Washington, D. C., May 10, 1909, is called to attend the funeral of Bro. J. J. Sheehan, 841 1/2 St. N. W., at 2 p. m.

R. S. MONTAGUE, President. J. D. BRITT, Secretary.

CRAWFORD—Sudden, on Sunday, May 9, 1909, at 841 1/2 St. N. W., at 2 p. m., J. B. Crawford, beloved son of Maggie and J. B. Crawford.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PENFIELD—On Sunday, May 9, 1909, at his apartment, 221 Thirtieth St. N. W., PENFIELD, aged sixty-three years.

Funeral services at Mt. Pleasant Congregational Church, corner of Fourth and Fourteenth streets northwest, at 3 o'clock Tuesday, May 11th.

DE VANE—On Friday, May 7, 1909, at his residence of her daughter, Mrs. Edwin Reck, Lexington, Ontario, SUSAN, DE VANE.

LEE—On Sunday, May 9, 1909, at 9:50 p. m., ANN RUTH LEE, at the residence of her son-in-law, C. L. Henry, 19 U Street northwest, in the sixty-sixth year of her age.

Mrs. Lee went to Kentucky a number of years ago from England, where she was born in 1843. For the past ten years she had made her home in Washington. She was a member of the Church of the Advent, and of the Epworth League.

Funeral from the Church of the Advent, Monday, May 10, at 3 p. m. Interment private.

LOCKWOOD—JOHN ST. JOHN, son of W. P. and Alice P. Lockwood, in the seventh year of his age.

STELLE—Sudden, on Sunday, May 9, 1909, THOMAS SARGENT STELLE, aged forty-four years, son of the late Thomas Joseph Stelle, of this city, and husband of Ida May Stelle.

KOONES—On Saturday morning, May 8, 1909, at her residence, 153 Eighth street northwest, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Charles W. Koones.

Funeral from the Church of the Ascension, Monday, May 10, at 3 p. m. Interment private.

ROBERTS—JOHN ST. JOHN, son of W. P. and Alice P. Lockwood, in the seventh year of his age.

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BOYLE'S SHOWN MERCY

Man Gets Life Term and Woman Twenty-five Years.

(Continued from First Page.)

be paralyzed when he refused to defend any person. Mr. Miller said the defendants had received a fair trial, and his honor had presided over it with dignity and firmness.

Judge Williams then addressed the prisoner upon the nature of his crime. Ding the address of the court the prisoner stood "sing him under perfect composure. The court stated that since the defendant's conviction his past record had been looked into, and it was found that a number of indictments stood against him on the records of the courts of Mercer county, and upon which he had been convicted; that a petition had been sent from his home town of Sharon asking that sentence be suspended, and upon that petition was the name of the father of the boy whom he had kidnapped;

Judge Miller, who is the defendant's counsel, was on the bench at that time, and suspended sentence and gave him a chance to begin life over. The judge said an examination of his record since that time showed that his life had been bad, and that he saw no reason why he should be brought out in the future. The sentence of the court was that he (James H. Boyle) should undergo an imprisonment at the Western Pennsylvania penitentiary at Pittsburgh of separate and solitary confinement for the term of his natural life.

After the sentence had been imposed, the prisoner attempted a desperate charge, but was immediately subdued by Judge Miller, but the court would not hear it.

Judge Williams in this connection wanted to state that the court had never had any interview with either Mr. or Mrs. Boyle concerning any matter, but that she was not guilty, that the evidence had been films.

While she was being addressed she paled and stood a greater part of the time with downcast eyes. During the court's address he referred to her past life, but before he could conclude his remarks Judge Miller was on his feet objecting to bringing that in, as it had not been brought out in the testimony.

The court replied that he had not intended to say anything concerning it, as he had not taken the trouble to look it up. Judge Williams concluded by saying that he saw no reason why the maximum sentence should not be imposed upon her and the sentence of the court was that she pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of \$5,000 and undergo an imprisonment in the Western Pennsylvania penitentiary at solitary and separate confinement at labor for a term of twenty-five years.

Woman Is Overcome.

Mrs. Boyle asked the court if she could speak, but her attorney ordered her to be seated. She shrugged her shoulders and dropped into her chair. She was broken and she began to bite her lips, and a little later self-control and wept bitterly. As she passed from the courtroom to the Western Pennsylvania penitentiary, solitary and separate confinement at labor for a term of twenty-five years.

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COLONEL OWES LIFE TO SKILL WITH RIFLE

Roosevelt Stops Rush of Rhinoceros With Well-Directed Shot Just in Time to Save Himself—Forty-five Head of Game Bag of Party.

NAIROBI, British East Africa, May 10.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt today undoubtedly owes his life to his coolness and unerring aim which yesterday brought death to a huge bull rhinoceros that was furiously charging him.

The former President fired a bullet into the rhinoceros' brain when the animal was but fourteen paces from him, and rushing forward like a wild engine. The bullet was fatal, but no force was the beast's rush; that it plunged on almost to the feet of the colonel before toppling over dead.

The rhinoceros, the first that the party has bagged, was encountered unexpectedly while the hunters were making a short abortive forage near Machakos, fifty miles south of Nairobi. The native hunters had made a wide flanking movement and a warning signal soon told the men to be on the alert.

Within a few moments the stalked animal gave its own warning, and, with furious snorts, broke through the underbrush, surprising the colonel, who had expected the quarry to be his sixth lion.

Charges the Colonel.

The bull came into the clearing at a point about 100 yards from Mr. Roosevelt and immediately charged. Realizing the danger that beset "Bwana Tumbo," others in the party were on the point of firing, but he held them in

check, while he stepped immediately in the path of the oncoming infuriated beast.